

02-NON-VERBAL LANGUAGE

THEME 1. COMMUNICATION. SCHEMA. KNOWLEDGE USED. VERBAL AND NON-VERBAL COMMUNICATION.

→ NON-VERBAL LANGUAGE.

More of the information that we obtain in our interactions comes from non-verbal language, 75% approx. Many Sciences have studied the meaning of those movements.

We learn to think with the language.

1- Proxemics.

Study the distance between people in ordinary life, if a person gets close or gets away from the other. They use to interpret feelings.

2- Kinetics.

Study the non-verbal codes of body associated to human communication.

3- Semiotics.

Study how the signs and symbols function as a communication. In semiotics we could differentiate:

- Cues: non-verbal signs to promote an event, behavior or experience.
Example: I like to break the communication so I break visual communication. (Act deliberately).
- Signal: Inform to action physical or emotional may will happen.
- Signs: They are the units non-verbal communication and they are gestures, movements, face expression and movements that convey information.

The most common non-verbal signs are:

- Emblems: Gestures associated to the culture.
Example: Pre-primary teacher → work coat.
- Illustrators: Gestures to improve verbal messages.
- Adaptors (manipulators): Help a person to liberate tension and to control emotions.
- Regulators: Use to regulate or control a conversation.
- Affect displays: Facial expression used to show the emotions. (Micro expressions).

→ PARALANGUAGE

Sounds associated to words to convey meaning, those sounds work on their own, even if we do not understand the sentences those associated sounds to help to create the context. Imagine what the speaker wants to say and predict a future response.

The most common ones are:

- Qualifiers (to sound): volume, inflection, pitch, pacing, tone, melodiousness.
 - Pitch: It is something particular.
 - High
 - Normal
 - Low
 - Tone: It is something that varies.
 - Rising
 - Normal
 - Falling
- Characterizers: Element used to characterize the other. (Sounds, sights, mumbling, groans, whines, yawning, laughing, crying...)
- Segregates (Communication regulates): Fillers in speech, pauses, silence or sound. (Oh! Ah-ah! Like-a, Sh! Uhuh!)